

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. 4.

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No. 26.

## The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the week-end. It contains the latest news and a full summary of all the important events of the week. It is a valuable paper for all who are interested in the progress of the Dominion.

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**JAMES LANG,** - - Brandon.  
Communications sent to the Mail Office will receive prompt attention. Feb. 10, 1887.

**British Columbia Horses**

The Hon. Thomas White, Mrs. and Miss White, went west on Tuesday. Mr. White is going to make a tour of British Columbia and many points in the Northwest, and will stop here a day or so on his return.

The tennis tournament has been the cause of much excitement the past week. It opened on Wednesday, a large attendance of spectators from the city and the surrounding country being present. That day the open singles resulted as follows: Mr. Roger beat Mr. Skynner; Mr. Kavanagh beat Mr. Henderson; Mr. Goldwell beat Mr. Ferguson; Mr. Richards beat Mr. Hillwell; Mr. Marcher beat Mr. Stoyler; Mr. Burns beat Mr. Mayler; Mr. Fowler beat Mr. Birch; Mr. Roger beat Mr. Goldwell. The final matches took place on Saturday, and it is needless to say the "At Home," given by the club, was fully appreciated by the visitors, each one of the club not in actual effort taking turns as caterers.

Mr. A. E. Birch won the club single matches.  
Open singles—H. W. O. Roger, first; F. B. Fowler, second.  
Ladies' Double—Miss C. Wastie and Miss Lee.  
Gentlemen's double—Jamieson and Roger.

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**TOWN TOPICS**  
On the 26th inst., on the east bound train was seen Mr. R. T. White and bride on their way to Exeter, Ont., where they intend to reside. The best wishes of their many friends accompany them.

P. H. Hughes, M.D., of Leamington, Ont., brother-in-law to Mr. J. H. Hughes, of this city, is here on a visit and will remain about a month breathing Manitoba air.

Mr. and Mrs. Stockton have the sympathy of their many friends in the sudden death of their baby this morning.

Mr. John Parker promises to take ladies free of charge to the ride range on Saturday. He will call for them at the Langham, Rose's drugstore and his own office between 9 and 10 that day.

Even Roseland has to have its assault cases. As the story goes a Mr. Pitman living there was charged with talking about some of the family of A. Nichol, the sons of the latter threatened to give Pitman a licking. He in turn laid an information and one of the Nichol boys was fined one dollar and costs.

Mr. John Dickenson is shaking hands these days having returned from his trip to the Rockies and westward. Mr. John A. Brown also returned a few days ago and is being congratulated on his escape from the clutches of the wild Arabs to the west.

The Methodists held their annual S.S. Picnic on Tuesday, at McFadden's grove. There was a large turnout and an excellent time was spent until the rain came on about 4 p.m. which broke up the proceedings.

The committee of games on Jubilee day are working hard on the grounds this week so as to have them in first-class shape to-morrow.

Mr. J. C. Kavanagh's house on 11th street are nearly completed, and present a fine appearance. Messrs. Garside & Taylor are doing the painting.

Big preparations are being made for the caldumpan procession to be held on the morning of Jubilee day. It will add greatly to the attractions of that day.

It would do anyone good to visit Mr. Newman's garden about 2 1/2 miles west of the city. He has over four acres of cabbage well grown with as many acres of other vegetables in addition to a large flower garden.

Mr. R. McLean got through from Ontario, on Monday, some immense panes of plate glass, which are going into a new front Mr. Hepenstall is placing in his building.

That was a tough blow Mr. Kirchhoffer struck at J. M. Robinson, of the Prevaricator, at the Daily banner, when he said the Norway Government pulled through, at the outset of the season, of Robinson's sale to and purchase by C. P. Brown and the Gits. It was very hard for one dear brother to tell the truth thus plainly to another.

It is something astonishing the number of horses that are brought to this city and disposed of from the place as a centre. There are now no less than a dozen dealers in them one way and another. During the week Messrs. Trotter & Trotter brought in a carload of fine animals from Ontario. For farm and general purpose, they are well worth seeing. Mr. W. Greer, too, who has quietly handled a large number during the year, has another carload of fine animals; and R. Trench and Thos. Harkness are to the front with a carload each of excellent bronchos. There must be money in the business.

The Imperial Bank people are putting in a large vault in their building, to better protect their surplus wealth.

A. R. Barnham and R. Aire, two firemen on the C.P.R., at Winnipeg, were drowned in the Red River, at that city, Tuesday, by the upsetting of a boat they were in.

Virid section was visited by a hail storm on Tuesday but little injury resulted.

A few farmers to the south lost heavily by a hail storm the other day. Mr. Herry, reeve of Whitewater, had 125 acres mown down by it.

The Hon. Thomas White, Mrs. and Miss White, went west on Tuesday. Mr. White is going to make a tour of British Columbia and many points in the Northwest, and will stop here a day or so on his return.

Being short a hand, we are unable to give our ordinary quantity of local news this week.

Jubilee flags all sizes at the MAIL bookstore—very cheap.

Masks! Masks! Masks!!! For the caldumpan procession, for sale at the MAIL bookstore. Hurry up as they are going fast.

The 90th Lacrosse Club, of Winnipeg, will play the Plum Creek club on Saturday. A lively time is expected at the creek. The 90th team will arrive here on Friday, and will take part in the sports.

It is reported a local company is being organized to build a new elevator, on the site of McLauren's, burned down, but we have not got the particulars yet.

For the last month or so some twenty half-breeds have been floating 450 cords of wood down the Assiniboine from Fort Ellice. They sold the whole lot, however, to Alexander, Kelly & Co. yesterday, for \$1,200. The Kellys will give them about a month's amusement, and that will end it.

On Saturday, Mr. Douglass, of the Imperial Bank, was unfortunate enough to lose three dollars, all of this week's goods he says he was possessed of, in front of the postoffice, on the sidewalk. By a stroke of good luck, not for the canines but for Douglass, G. V. Fraser and D. M. McMillan's dogs struck up a fight in the same locality on Monday, and the owners went to part them, when G.V.'s eagle eye observed one of the bills and in a trice his hand was on it. To be as chivalrous as his neighbor, Mack, who was the only one that had heard Douglass' lament the loss of his pile, looked for the other bill, and sure enough, he saw it and collared it in the twinkling of an eye. Mack, at once, told George of the loss, and as they are the only two Brandonites who would be guilty of returning last money, it is needless to say the heart of Douglass has been made glad, and he "set em up" for the boys, "you lot," he said.

**HAIR STORMS.**  
Some Damage Done at Otterburne and Killarney.

An Otterburne despatch of yesterday says: This afternoon a heavy black cloud was seen approaching from the northwest about 6:30. Rain accompanied by hail, commenced falling, and continued for 15 or 20 minutes. Many of the hailstones were as large as hens' eggs, and broke all the windows on the north side of the houses, besides doing serious damage to growing crops, though to what extent it is hard to say as yet. Some of the oldest inhabitants pronounce it the heaviest they have ever seen. A Mr. Woodman, living two miles south of here, was out cutting hay at the time, and his horse, becoming unmanageable, threw him against the sickle, which cut both his legs to the bone, besides making an ugly wound in his hips.

**KILLARNEY.**  
KILLARNEY, July 18.—The heaviest rain of the season fell here on Wednesday last. The rain commenced early in the morning and continued showering during the greater part of the day, but about 6 o'clock it fairly fell in torrents; and continued to pour until near midnight. About half-past five a large black cloud came from the west and from its appearance a number predicted a severe wind storm; the cloud passed nearly directly over the village and the wind changing drove it back. We did have quite a lively gale for a short time, house-boards, barrels, etc., flew about rather lively for a time, fortunately not a great deal of damage was done. The warehouse occupied by H. Anderson was completely wrecked and a quantity of machinery scattered about. The roof was blown off Dr. Fawcett's stable and carried over the top of his two-story dwelling. Knocking down one of the chimneys in its course. Several panes were broken in the front of Mr. Foulke's store by the broken debris. The dwelling occupied by N. Johnston was shifted about four feet; and the postoffice was also shifted several feet. All these buildings were, however, small and light with the exception of Mr. Johnston's dwelling.

A number of the farmers north of the village along the Pembina had their crops damaged by hail during Wednesday's storm, however, fortunately the area of the hail storm was not large. Messrs. Willis, Dempsey, Fingland, McCordale, Kiddie and Callaway, are the chief sufferers. Crops are looking splendid throughout the locality.

**BANFF.**  
BANFF, N.W.T., July 16.—The murder of Swanston has been the absorbing topic for the last few days. The people feel very indignant that no one qualified to hold an investigation into the circumstances of his death was sent before to-day. About midnight on the 13th inst. Mr. G. A. Stewart was informed by Constable Lee of his discovery of the body; and on the morning of the 14th, when he found that he could not act in the matter, he telegraphed back to Mr. Costigan, the Crown prosecutor at Calgary, for instructions. He received in reply a message to the effect that a coroner would be up that night, but no one came until Mr. McKay arrived this morning. Considerable difficulty is anticipated in bringing home the guilt to the proper parties, for as yet no one can be found who has said that he had seen Swanston between the night of the 9th and the night of the 13th when Constable Lee discovered the body. Dr. Byers' testimony proved conclusively that the man had been murdered, and evidently clubbed to death, as the blows on the head and numerous bruises about the neck and shoulders showed. For some little time there has been a tough gang at Anthracite and that vicinity. About

half way between where the body was found and Anthracite, is a shack kept by a woman of the demi-monde named Blanche Maloney. This place has been for some time a rendezvous for whiskey peddlars, gamblers and other bad characters and as Swanston, when last heard of alive, was about to come in that direction from Anthracite to Banff where his tent and effects were it is more than likely that he fell into the hands of the gang that frequent the place. A more likely spot for the perpetration of a ghastly deed could scarcely be found. It is very lonely, no one living in the vicinity, and the land on both sides of the Creek is covered with thick scrub. There are also numerous old empty shacks in the neighborhood that were used by men during the construction of the railway. A man by the name of John Jarvis who was a chum of Swanston, and who left for Donald on or about the time of his disappearance, has been sent after. A number of witnesses will be examined to-morrow, but as the investigation is being carried on with closed doors in case of any evidence being brought to light that might warn the guilty parties it will be difficult to obtain particulars.

**Watering Horses.**  
All horses are liable to drink more after eating than is required to replenish the waste, and besides explains The American Cultivator, it has been ascertained that when water is drunk by horses a large share of it passes directly through the stomach and on into the large intestines, where no digestion takes place and that, if a horse is allowed to drink directly after eating, a portion of the food is carried along with it, which of course can then do no good, but is liable to do some injury. Therefore we say, always water horses before feeding and you will find they will do better, drive better, sweat less, etc., and will drink all that nature demands as soon as they become accustomed to this habit.

**Coloring Butter.**  
Much of the gilt edged, high priced butter from leading creameries is colored in the churn. Various kinds of butter coloring are used. These are, for the most part, prepared from annatto, a vegetable substance that is quite harmless, and, while imparting a golden hue to the butter, does not in the least affect its flavor. There remains, of course, with many a preference for butter that owes its rich color to the food partaken of by the cow. But cows refuse at some seasons of the year, even with the most judicious addition of carrots, corn meal, etc., to their rations, to produce the uniformly high color demanded by the trade.

**Look Out for Codling Moths.**  
The codling moth or apple worm may be prevented at a nominal expense, and much fruit saved, by spraying the trees with Paris green. Apply the poison at the rate of about one ounce to every three gallons of water. Spray the trees twice, early in the spring as soon as the fruit has set and again before the growing apple turns downward on the stem.

**Agricultural News.**  
There is a steady decline of French vineyards owing to the increase of phylloxera.

It is claimed that Orchard Hill, Ga., has the largest peach orchard in the world. It comprises 250 acres and contains 84,000 trees.

Many of the Texas peach growers admit serious injury to the peach crops by late frosts.

The New York dairy and cattle show, May 10-14, offers \$100,000 in premiums for Ayrshires, Guernseys, Holsteins and Jerseys; \$500 herd prize each breed and liberal cash prizes.

The banana crop promises to be a flourishing California industry.

Reports from the winter wheat growing states are still generally favorable.

The California raisin industry is only about ten years old, yet it has already progressed so far that the Spanish packers are seriously alarmed.

The cost of refrigerated beef received in England from this country by the carcass is from one and a half to two cents per pound less than beef from the United States slaughtered in Great Britain.

Intentions point to much damage done to the fruit and vegetable crops in the south by the late frosts.

According to statistics recently published by the superintendent of agriculture at Washington, in New York state three-tenths of the farms are mortgaged, and one in twenty of the farm proprietors are hopelessly in debt. Mortgages run to neighboring farmers and merchants and to insurance agents and trust companies.

**NOTICE**  
I HEREBY GIVEN, that a By-law to raise the rate of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per acre, in the Township of Deltona, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, is hereby given, and that a Vote of the Ratepayers entitled to vote thereon will be taken on the Twenty-fifth day of July, 1887, at the House of Riley Johnston, Section 26, Tp. 4, Range 21, in the said Municipality of Whitewater, under the Provisions of the Manitoba Municipal Act, 1886.

The whole existing Debt of the Municipality is \$12,000. Dated the Eighteenth day of June, 1887.

EDWARD HAMMOND,  
Clerk of the Municipality of Whitewater.

ELTON L.O.L., No. 1501.

Meets WEDNESDAYS, on or before Full Moon at Six O'clock in Winter and Seven in Summer, at the











## Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1887.

## THE OTHER SIDE.

That insatiable print known as the Winnipeg Sun is terribly out of sorts because of the utterances of Mr. Daly at the banquet. It first quotes a paragraph from his speech, as follows:

He had great personal respect for Hon. Mr. Norquay—a man of great ability, who had given the best years of his life to the province. He thought, however, he had made one mistake, and that was when he introduced the R. V. railway bill. Before Mr. Norquay did that he should have gone to the people. If the people had supported his policy it would have been all right. But the members representing the added territory never consulted their constituents, good, bad, or indifferent, and now they were being burdened with \$1,000,000 for the sole purpose of satisfying the insatiable greed of the people of Winnipeg.

And they will go on in this:

Mr. Norquay's action in this matter was supported by the unanimous voice of the legislature, and would have had the unanimous support of the people. There are only about half a dozen men in Manitoba that are doing any kicking—two or three of these are in Winnipeg, and Messrs. Chifley and Daly of Brandon, constitute, to a large extent, the remainder.

Now, supposing Mr. Norquay was supported by the whole of the legislature in passing that Red River Valley bill, that is no proof, taking the circumstances into account, that he is supported in the wild scheme by the whole province. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was supported by eighty of a majority in 1876 and 1877, in his mad administration of affairs, and was beaten by an equal majority when he appealed to the people in the following year. Will the Sun only remember this Red River Valley project was never made a question at the polls? It was never even whispered until the elections were over and the House met, so the people have never had an opportunity to express an opinion upon it, and this is Mr. Norquay's mistake. The Grit contingent in the House would support anything that would tend to embitter sentiment against the Federal Government; one wing of the Government's following interested in the welfare of Winnipeg and vicinity, for personal reasons, to see real estate boom at the hub again, supported the proposition, as a natural consequence; and this left but Messrs. Kirchhoff, Alexander and Gillies, whose conduct is to be explained, and we will not undertake the task of explanation. As Mr. Daly intimated, the plan Mr. Norquay should have taken was to have submitted the matter to the people before forcing a debt of a million dollars upon their shoulders.

The Sun has at last found as many as half a dozen who are doing some kicking. Two or three weeks ago it knew of but one, "Editor Chifley," and now it has found half a dozen in Winnipeg, and the second, Mr. Daly, in Brandon. But perhaps the Sun has not interviewed all the rattlepatties in the added territory. For the sake of better posting our neighbors we will make a proposition: We will, at our own expense, print the bills and call meetings of the rattlepatties in every corner of Brandon County, and if the Sun ever comes of the most faithful ally it can get in the city, even Mr. Brock, and he does not find a majority opposed to the scheme on its own merits, we will foot the expenses, and make the Sun editor a present of a new hat besides. This is a fair proposition, and the Sun ought either to accept it or admit it knows nothing of the feeling in the west and is simply talking at random.

The entire electorate of Western Manitoba, Mr. Daly, and "Editor Chifley" included, are anxious, notwithstanding the representations of the Sun to the contrary, to see the C.P.R. monopoly abolished, not because they think it as hideous in its consequences as many declare it is, but for the purpose of throwing the country open to the free scope of legitimate railway enterprise, so that any company might have permission to build where it saw a field for business, as is the case in the other provinces, and to avert the damage that is being done the country, to an extent it must be admitted, by the consequences of perverted or foundationless sentiment. But it does not require much stretch of genius to see the construction of the Red River Valley railroad, as it is being constructed, is no step towards securing that end, although it means absolutely the debt of a million dollars, and we don't know how much more, upon the shoulders of an already heavily burdened and struggling community. As the Red River Valley Act stands, it means this amount of burden for the construction of a railway from the boundary, at Emerson, to some point near Winnipeg, south of the Assiniboine. It makes no provision for connections with roads south of the boundary, though that may be the intention, and none for connection with the C.P.R. for traffic, and without the slightest assurance that a connection at either end can be made. That the road can be operated within these termini constitutionally nearly all admit; but there is not the shadow of provision for its extension farther either way, and no assurance it could constitutionally be extended, in operation, either way. This, and only this, is what the country is getting for its million dollars, and this is the explanation for western kicking.

As the Mackenzie Government disallowe

the construction of a bridge across the Assiniboine at Winnipeg, the present Government cannot be censured, even by the Grits, for doing the same thing, and until an appeal is made to the Privy Council there is no assurance a connection can be made with roads across the boundary, even if there was a desirable one there to meet the pet of the Grit party. Even then, though the connections north and south were ready for the competition the friends of the road dream of, it cannot be ready for service this year, it cannot move any of this year's crops, though we are this year liable for interest on the burden. An appeal to the Privy Council would not cost more than one year's interest on the million, and an answer would be secured in time to have the road, if the answer was favorable, ready for next year's crop. From every point, for argument, then, it is unwarranted, and this is why there is kicking in any quarter.

Supposing, again, none of the doubts we have raised were possible, that extensions of the road across the C.P.R. and the boundary, for traffic, were within the certainties, there are other considerations to take into account before the expenditure was warranted, even from a Winnipeg point of view, and trebly so from western ground. If built and in operation there is no assurance it would not meet the fate of all other short lines in the memory of railroading, and be subject, either by itself or through its connections, either to purchase or pooling monopoly, and thus in so far as rates are concerned, become part and parcel of the C.P.R. itself. If built from Emerson to say Portage la Prairie, or Sidney, it would serve as a colonization road, and be of material advantage to a large number of settlers, no matter by whom controlled, but Winnipeg's selfishness would not allow that it should have it parallel to three highways—two railways and the Red River already in existence.

Supposing again, all the southern probabilities we have enumerated were removed, and that the road southerly would meet the fondest dreams of its most ardent admirers, it would not meet one of the demands of the west, or afford us a particle of relief. If terminated at Winnipeg, and a keen competitor there, the C.P.R. would charge its local rates from all points west on the main line or the branches, which, added to the competitive figures from Winnipeg easterly, would leave freights to and from all points west at least what they are, if not more. To give competition to even any points west, the Red River Valley and all its southern connections would have to remain independent of the C.P.R., the branch from the Portage to Winnipeg would have to be built, it would have to be assured the C.P.R. would not purchase the M & N W line, and that it would become and remain part of the competitive system, and that branches would be built from all points on the latter to all points on the C.P.R. and that the monopoly enjoyed by the C.P.R. in the added territory, which both political parties admit to exist, be first purchased. This would cover the ground in so far as the people in this vicinity are concerned; but there would still be the settlers all through Southern Manitoba to account for, branches of the competitive system would have to be built to serve them also. The question then is, how are all these eastern connections to be sustained independent of the C.P.R., as no Canadian law, or American for that matter, can reach them; but even if the independence was vouchsafed, where is the money coming from to purchase the C.P.R.'s monopoly in the added territory, and to build the branches we have indicated? Winnipeg's object is to get anything and everything at the expense of the province that may tend to build up its local resources, and a knowledge of this fact stirs up natural dissatisfaction in the west, and occasions it to take its present attitude.

Until the Winnipeg Sun can furnish evidence to overthrow any of our contentions herein, it must admit our position is impregnable. It is for the true interests of the people we look, and not the satisfaction of a political animus, begotten either of ignorance or sectional interest, and we are willing the natural results should follow in the even tenor of their own ordinary way.

Mr. Daly, and all the people in the west, approve of the abolition of disallowance, but they, at the same time, object to being coerced into the payment of a million dollars, the expenditure of which can be of no material service to any place outside of Winnipeg. The Sun may blame Mr. Daly for favoring disallowance when it shows building a road from Winnipeg to Emerson and extended no further in either direction, purchases the C.P.R.'s monopoly in the added territory, which all admit must be done before we can have competition, but until it can show this it may as well spare its breath so far as we in the west are concerned.

## MR. DALY AT THE BANQUET.

We are indebted to the Call for the following full report. In our next issue we will give the remainder of the proceedings.

Mr. T. M. Daly, M.P., on rising to respond to the toast of the evening was greeted with a standing ovation, enthusiastic and long continued. He said it had been his pleasure in times past to receive at the hands of citizens of Brandon and residents of the county of Brandon many demonstrations in his favor, but on no occasion had he received such an immense demonstration as was there accorded him that night. It was most flattering to him, and indeed to all who supported him, on the occasion of his election in February last, to think that his course in the House of Com-

mons had been of such a nature as to merit the approbation being shown him. He did not think it was a personal honor to him so much as a personal honor to the good sense, if he might so term it, of those who chose him as their candidate on February 22nd last. It had been remarked by one of the previous speakers that the previous representative for Selkirk represented neither the Conservatives nor Reformers of his constituency, but for himself he could say that, since his election, it had been his duty not to consider the politics of those he represented, whatever their shade might be. He could say, sincerely and honestly, that since he went to Ottawa, during the last session, he never considered the politics of any man who appealed to him to do anything in his interest. He thanked them for the magnificent demonstration tendered him at their hands, and regretted exceedingly that Mr. Scatch, M.P., was not present. He regretted the cause of that gentleman's absence and was sure the application was one that all, and himself especially, deeply regretted, since he received so much kindness in Ottawa from Mr. Scatch and his household. Although personally acquainted with the hon. member for Winnipeg going to Ottawa he had had opportunity to see more of and admire him there. There were men in Winnipeg today who were not worthy to black Mr. Scatch's shoes, who were violently attacking him. There was not a man in Manitoba today, who had so much of the interests of the country, and of the city of Winnipeg at heart as Mr. Scatch, and it fell him because those who were not his opponents, but especially those who had sought his favors and would seek them again in times to come, and who supported him in the last election, to now turn around and abuse him—since they had sought at his hands favors which he had readily granted them and which they could not return. Mr. Scatch had done his duty, while in Ottawa, not only to his constituents in Winnipeg but to the province. As they were well aware Mr. Scatch and himself went to Ottawa pledged to vote against the government on this question of disallowance and it was for them to say whether he carried out that pledge or not. (Cheers.) He thought he carried it out to the letter, when he voted on a motion of want of confidence in the government moved by a member of the Opposition and he thought he subordinated all feeling of subservience to his party when he carried out that pledge. Although he did vote against the government at the meeting and spoke strongly against it, he found, as he had expected, that he was still subjected to abuse by the Reform press and those who did not support him during his election. If he was rolled like an angel and conducted himself in an angelic spirit for the rest of his time he would not be able to satisfy those opponents. He referred to a statement in that Grit organ, the Brandon Sun, (which has conceived such an affection for him), that he was "the champion prevaricator of Manitoba." They were alluding then to his position on the disallowance question, and it was for him to say whether he had prevaricated one way or the other, or whether he was still intent, upon that question. (Cheers and cries: no!) Mr. Scatch did his whole duty on that occasion when he voted the same as he (Daly) did against the government. But forsooth, because he did not get up and speak even his "friends" in Winnipeg must condemn him and say he did not stand there as the representative of Winnipeg. It was unworthy of those men to condemn Mr. Scatch in the way they had done. Apparently they would have been satisfied to say three or four words. Had they said that, the matter would have been closed. He himself had been working day in and day out until they became perfect nuisances to the House in their efforts to bring their views before their colleagues in the House on that question? Not one opportunity of doing so did they lose during the first four weeks of the session, until after Mr. Watson's motion was voted against. Those who attended the House could tell them whether they did not become perfect nuisances on that question. They became probably greater cranks than those cranks in Winnipeg on that question. (Laughter.) The next time, however, the delegates came from Winnipeg. Representatives from the other provinces in the House, held their hands aloft and said "We have had Daly and Scatch for two or three weeks and now there is a delegation from Winnipeg." Not only did Mr. Scatch work in that way himself but they had jointly interviewed Sir John A. Macdonald and every member of the cabinet, and given them their views on the question; and were getting on very well and making very good progress when down came the disallowance. Prior to that time, members of the Conservative members had been held at which Sir John had spoken against the question. If by speaking Mr. Scatch could do anything to modify the government policy on disallowance, it was in the caucus where he did speak. Did they suppose that after Mr. Watson had commenced that discussion that one single word that Mr. Scatch could have uttered on that question would have influenced one vote in that House? Certainly not. But because he did not speak, he was hounded to death by his so-called "friends" in Winnipeg. They were not surprised at his opponents, but it became those who supported him to abuse him because he did not speak. It was for them the people of this country—to judge of what Mr. Scatch, Mr. Watson and himself did on that occasion. History would justify them in the light of coming events. They could consider this question quietly and dispassionately, and the people of both sides of politics would see that as far as Mr. Scatch was concerned he did his whole duty on that question of disallowance in Ottawa. Another name that was arousing opposition was that of Mr. Ross. It was not long ago since men who abused him to-day were waiting four and five days at his door seeking favors of him. There was no man to whom a greater majority of the people of Winnipeg had bowed their knees—not to him but to Basil—than to Mr. Ross. They were willing to kiss the hand of Mr. Ross at that time, but because, unavoidably, owing to the boom having broken, he had not realized what he expected, we find he did not now occupy the same position in the affections of those people that he did at that time. But he was still the same man. There was no more hard working representative in the House of Commons to-day than Mr. Ross, the Free Press to the contrary notwithstanding. He would not tell his duty did he stand up and tell the people that Mr. Ross was the hardest working representative in the House of Commons to-day. He was not always speaking, but he was doing much more for his constituents than anyone like Mr. McMillen, who spoke twenty-seven times in one day, ever did. Mr. Watson was one of the members of the House. He had nothing

against Mr. Watson personally, but no man when he got up to speak emptied the house more quickly than Mr. Watson (laughter). He did not ask gentlemen not to back up Mr. Watson, because the Grit party was in such a straightened position to-day that they only had one man whom they could decently banquet and that was Mr. Watson (laughter). Watson occupied the position of being whip for the reform party west of Lake Superior. They should barquent him as he was the only Grit M.P. west of Lake Superior. They must not imagine, because Watson was bonned by the Free Press correspondent in Ottawa, by the Ottawa Free Press and other Grit organs, that he passed for very much in the House of Commons, for he would assure them, not because he was politically opposed to Mr. Watson, but as one of their representatives from the province of Manitoba, that Watson had almost become a perfect nuisance in the House. Reverting to matters more particularly affecting themselves, he alluded to a remark made by Mr. W. A. Macdonald relative to the Northwest Central railroad, and said he would give some explanation. Almost from the first day he got to Ottawa he persistently interviewed Senator Clew and others interested in the road. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of railways, and other members of the government on this matter. Notwithstanding the fact that he took deep interest in the scheme, he had not felt qualified to take any stand in the matter without consulting his constituents. He did consult them and carried out their directions. In spite of that, however, it was necessary that he should be abused by the Winnipeg Free Press for his action there. He did not complain of their abuse as it evidently showed he must be somebody of considerable note in Grit eyes to come in for so much abuse.

The Free Press said at first "Mr. Daly has given his strong support to the road apparently without any guarantee whatever, as the company have not any intention of proceeding this season." As a matter of fact the company had no measure before the government that required his support or to which he could give it. The people who were favorable to the Saskatchewan and Western railroad had introduced a bill for the purpose of making it a Dominion act. He ascertained from the Northwest Central people that they had seen this act which was to be introduced, and were determined to oppose it, as it provided for a branch from Brandon to Rapid City, and that the westward branch, before the bill came up in committee, Mr. Baker, manager of the Manitoba & Northwestern, came down to Ottawa. Mr. Baker asked him (Daly) if the feeling of the people in Brandon was in favor of that road. He replied all they wanted was a railway; they had been humbugged long enough by the Northwest Central company, but they did not care very much who built the road as long as they got it. A few days afterwards Mr. Baker told him that Mr. Andrew Allan had come from Montreal to make certain offers. Mr. Allan told him that if it was provided for the Northwest Central to remove their starting-point westward to Virden or Moosomin, one of their territory, the Saskatchewan and Western company would guarantee to build a connecting link from Brandon to Rapid City this year. He replied he could only speak for himself, and not for the people of Brandon until he had consulted them, and so could not give a decided answer. He did consult them, a meeting was held in Brandon, and they were aware of the result. He received a letter from the mayor stating that as far as the meeting was concerned they wanted the Northwest Central road for the simple reason that that line of railway would commence at Brandon and would have their shops and terminal facilities there, which would be of more use to them than the Saskatchewan and Western railroad from Rapid City to Brandon. As soon as he received that telegram he went to the railway committee room—the bill was to come up that morning—and saw Mr. Allan of Ottawa, Capt. Murray, and Senator Clew, each of whom understood from him the nature of the meeting which had been held at Brandon. He told them that he wanted an unconditional guarantee from them that the road would be commenced this year, if not he would use his influence against the carrying of this bill. They gave him an unhesitating assurance upon their word, as men, that fifty miles of this line would be commenced and constructed this year. In the face of having received from those three men, who had put up their \$50,000 deposit, this assurance what better guarantee could he get? Supposing he had asked them for a written guarantee they might have asked him who he was to ask for such a thing. There was no man present or in Manitoba today who was not bitterly disappointed when he heard that this road had been commenced. He felt satisfied that when they considered the matter impassionately they would approve his course. (Cheers.) At the meeting held in Brandon his opponent at the election, Mr. Christie, who had seen Senator Clew and got from him the same pledges as he (Daly) had got told them that these men had pledged themselves to him. So that if he had been bamboozled in this matter—and he was willing to wait another week or two yet—so had his opponent, Mr. Christie, been bamboozled. If matters had been reversed and they had been bamboozling Mr. Christie instead, that gentleman would be equally to blame with himself. It did not lie in the mouth of the Free Press and Brandon Sun to take him to task for his action on this question. They knew every action of his since he became a citizen of Brandon. It was now six years since he arrived there, and they must give him credit that during that time, in all the different positions he had filled, for being acquainted with but one desire, and that was to advance the best interests of Brandon. In regard to this Northwest Central affair he could assure them that it was not a single matter in which he had greater interest than in which he had looked after more thoroughly when in Ottawa than this. He felt more grieved than any man present that those men had not carried out their promise. If they did not commence the road this year they should forfeit their \$50,000 deposit. He would see to it in the interests of the city of Brandon and of the province of Manitoba, that there should be no more bamboozling. The next matter that engaged his attention in the immediate interests of the people of Brandon, was to endeavor, if possible, to get an appropriation for the erection of public buildings in the city of Brandon. He represented to the Minister of Public Works that the Brandon postoffice was doing a large business, that the land office, customs office, inland revenue and other offices were carrying on their business in very inferior quarters; that it was really necessary in the interest of the service, and to ensure the preservation of the public

records that the government should erect new buildings in Brandon. He also called their attention to the fact that every single dollar of government money expended in Manitoba since Confederation had been expended on public buildings in Winnipeg, with the solitary exception of the penitentiary at Stony Mountain. It was time that other parts of the province had something in recognition of their existence. He also pointed out that there were only seventeen postoffices in Ontario yielding a larger revenue to the Crown than the one at Brandon. In Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, there were very few. The total receipts of the land office at Brandon last year had been \$73,254, the largest sum received by any land agency in Manitoba or the Northwest. At Calgary the receipts were \$49,971 and at Deloraine \$46,000. He had shown as far as the land office was concerned that they employed five clerks and had in charge a number of records accumulating subject to loss in case of fire were to occur. When he brought these arguments to bear upon the government, further represented to them that the people believed there should be some recognition of the fact that there were other places in the province besides Winnipeg he pointed out to the Minister of Public Works to see that \$20,000 were placed in the public works estimate, for this year, for a residence in Brandon. This \$20,000 was simply placed there for the purchase of the necessary property and he hoped the people would turn away with the idea of making money by over-valuing their land in consequence he would endeavor in every way to secure for that necessary building a good central site. Next year it would be the duty of the government to commence the erection of this building. He hoped sincerely that Brandon would see that a public building was erected in her name that would be a credit to the city and to the government he had the honor to support. He hoped it would be his duty, and pleasure to represent to the public works minister that there were other points in his constituency also meriting the attention of that gentleman, so that when his first term expired he would be able to say to his constituents that he had not been idle in their interests, and would also have been able to have erected public buildings suitable to the interests of the country. He supposed the burning question which should be discussed was the question of disallowance. He had modestly stated at the outset that he had made a pledge to his constituents, and had carried out that vote which would require a new passing remark. Watson had stated at the Winnipeg banquet that he had asked him (Daly) to support his resolution, and that he refused to do so. The fact of the matter was this. When Mr. Watson had brooked his motion, he called across the floor of the House that he supposed the member for Selkirk would second his resolution. He (Daly) replied that he would not. It was the most transcendent piece of cheek he had ever seen in his life. He had never heard of the motion until he saw it on his desk one morning. He was never consulted by Watson or by Mr. Blake in the framing of it or as to whether they would support it or not. Watson never said one word to him about it, either one way or the other until he stood in the House. Watson simply said in knowing he would make a capital against him. The came, however, did not stand and did not inquire him but ignored Watson's motion. While the delegates were in Ottawa, Messrs. Ashdown, Brock, Robertson and himself were discussing the telegram which had been sent to Watson from Messrs. Clew and Linton suggesting to him that it would be advisable to withdraw his resolution, and that Watson did not seem to think it right that it should be withdrawn. Watson said that (Daly) about it, and he replied that he thought it would be right either way. He said that himself would have had to introduce a motion to a somewhat similar effect. Watson said that he did not think it would be right to do so, and that they would be in a nice little row if they went back without having the question put up in the House. He did not think that, however justified in placing the question in the House, he believed that Mr. Scatch and himself, having accepted the government, were permitted to go on working as they were doing, there was a possibility of their assuming the position that would have placed the people of this province in a different position from which they now were. As soon as the telegram had been placed on the paper a discussion took place between the members. After the discussion was held but they made no further progress; it was a direct vote of want of confidence in the government moved by the Opposition. Members who went there to support the government would not be carried away by any explanations from Mr. Scatch or himself, and so the government got the largest vote of that question that they had during the session. It was unfortunate that Mr. Watson should have placed his motion on the paper. Watson had said that the reason he did not do it was because the members of the National held a caucus and never asked him to do so. As a matter of fact they never held a caucus until after his motion was placed on the paper, it was simply because Mr. Watson wanted to pose as the sole representative of Manitoba. Watson did not want them to place a motion on this question on the paper, he wanted to take the lead, and on all other questions he took the lead, and his motion was the result. He had believed, as he had said to Mr. Tupper, when he made that speech in the House, and stated that it was possible the government would alter their policy on disallowance, that a new era was dawning on the province. When it did not transpire he told Sir John A. Tupper that he had no right to make a statement unless the government were asked to carry it out. As far as disallowance was concerned the people of this province would stand on the same footing as in any other provinces. All other provinces had the right to charter railroads and why should not have the same right? They talked of competition. It was not so much the competition as the trade they wanted. It would have the same effect as in Ontario and increase their business. As regarded rates there might be a pool. But a new question was that they were entitled to certain rights under their charter of the B.N.A. Act and they should have the enjoyment of those rights. He had contended that government policy on this matter in the past, he contended it now, and would continue to condemn it. The government would never have a more gracious act than by doing away with this erroneous policy of theirs. Why should they continue in this policy when they saw the







## TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

An Express Train Dashes Through a Gang of Railway Navvies.

Mowing Them Down and Grinding Their Flesh Into the Road-bed.

Those Who Escape are Demented by the Frightful Catastrophe.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A frightful accident occurred near the little village of Hoboken, Bergen county, New Jersey, early this morning. The Erie train No. 12, Chicago express, dashed into a gang of over one hundred men and they were cut down right and left. The slaughter was awful. The Erie is belching its tracks solidly with stone. Engaged in this work are many men most of whom are Italians. At the place of the accident is a sharp curve, and around it these men are engaged at work pushing small stones under the ties. It is the duty of the foreman of this gang to keep a sharp eye on advancing trains and warn the men. A train was on its way up from New York and the Italians had all crowded over on the down track. Many of them had their backs turned and all of them were ignorant of the coming of the big engine which drew the Chicago express. Suddenly the express, which was behind time, swept around the sharp curve and dashed into the mass of men. It literally

MOVED ITS WAY THROUGH, slinging the unfortunates right and left, tearing their legs and arms and heads off and grinding their flesh into the roadbed for two or three hundred feet. So fierce was the shock that although the engine struck nothing but human beings the powerful cowcatcher was torn, twisted and broken into pieces. Some of the Italians were crowded in against the rocks in a very narrow space and they crouched down in terror. The engineer of the train in a statement made when he first reached Jersey City and which is verified by a number of passengers, says before he reached the curve he blew a warning whistle; not knowing, however, that any people were on the track. The moment he turned the curve he saw the Italians huddled like a flock of sheep on the very track his engine was on. They had got over there to avoid the train coming from New York city and their backs were turned to his engine. He

TRIED HARD TO STOP his train, but no human power could have done so in time to avoid killing the men. The engine, he says, moved them down as a scythe cuts grass, and their mangled bodies were thrown in all directions. The conductor did not know what happened until the train began to slow up. The passengers on the following train beheld an awful sight when they reached the scene. All along the track were pieces of flesh, legs, arms, hands and heads, while the roadbed was a mass of blood. Here and there scattered were pieces of red handkerchiefs, trousers, coats and hats. Those of the Italians who escaped with their lives had disappeared. Some of them took to the woods and others fled towards Hoboken. It is believed

MANY OF THEM ARE DEMENTED, the awful suddenness of the slaughter and the deadly work of the big engine causing them. It is impossible to give names for they like all other gangs of their countrymen employed similarly were known not by their names, but number. The injured were brought to St. Joseph hospital, Paterson, and the dead deposited in Hoboken.

Donato Ambrosio and Dom Stambro are the only names of the killed which could be ascertained. The others all go by numbers. The injured are: Donnick Scavio, leg broken; J. Rock, arm broken; Tonyey Seem, injured internally; and two who are too badly injured to give names.

## THE FURMAN SLAUGHTER.

The blame as far as can be learned for this terrible slaughter rests upon the foreman of the gang for the company officials say it was his duty to watch for trains and get the men out of the way. He failed it would appear to do so, and the result is this frightful accident. It is thought his attention was so wholly engrossed in the advancing train going out that he did not look in the opposite direction. The noise of the train too it is believed drowned the noise of the express and thus left him in ignorance of its approach. He had gathered the unfortunate Italians on the track where they were safe from one train only to place them in the path of certain death, on the track along which was tearing the express train. The company will make a rigid investigation into the accident and endeavor to place the responsibility upon those to whom it belongs. There will also be a coroner's inquest held and as many witnesses as can be reached will be compelled to tell what they know of the matter.

## DEATH FROM A HUMAN BITE.

The Victim Expires After Telling Who His Assailants Were.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Peter Winkler died in great agony in Jamaica, L. I., Tuesday afternoon, of lockjaw, resulting from the bite of a man with whom he had a quarrel on the night of the 4th of July. The story is that Winkler in company with one or two friends, was at the Rapid Transit station in Jamaica, on the evening mentioned, when he was suddenly assaulted by Aaron Larkins, Patrick Kenahan and William Sommers. A fight ensued, in which Winkler was knocked down and his thumb terribly bitten. It is thought by Larkins. Little attention was paid to the wound until July 6th, when Winkler went to Dr. Philip Wood, who advised that the thumb be amputated. The injured man refused to submit to a surgical operation. The doctor treated him for the wound. Last Monday the pain from the bite was excruciating, and signs of lockjaw became evident. He was soon writhing in convulsions and died Tuesday afternoon after suffering great agony. A few hours before his death Coroner Benjamin F. Everitt secured a sworn statement from the dying man, on which he swore out warrants for the three men who had assaulted him. Winkler was a hard working man and of peaceable disposition. The contrary is true of his assailants, who are the lower element in Jamaica.

trio, and is an ex-convict. He has a brother who is an inmate of a state prison.

What Mr. A. M. Burgess Has Accomplished—An Interesting Interview.

Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, returned from the west on Tuesday, where he has been in connection with certain departmental matters. The chief object of his trip was to settle certain questions regarding the Rocky mountain park at Banff and to close up all business connected with the transfer of lands within the Vancouver Island railway belt to the Nanaimo and Esquimalt railway company, the Dominion Government having been constituted trustees for the company under what is known as the settlement act of 1887.

Speaking of his trip to a Call reporter, Mr. Burgess said that before going to British Columbia he spent four days at Banff, in inspecting the work being conducted there under the supervision of Mr. Stewart, park superintendent, and in arranging numerous matters affecting the park and hot springs. From Banff he went in company with Mr. Pierce to the Galt mines via Dunmore and from there through the ranching country, on the line between Belly river on the south and east and the Old Man river on the north. The spring "round-up" was in progress on the ranches. The winter had been very hard and it was feared there would be a heavy loss of cattle, but the result of the "round up" proved that not more than ten per cent of the cattle had perished, while the crop of calves was remarkably good. The cattle were in splendid condition and the grass, as a consequence of the plentiful rainfall of the summer, more luxuriant and nutritious than usual. The rivers were much swollen on account of rains and snow melting in the mountains. All the ferries from Fort Macleod to South Saskatchewan had been carried away, so it was impossible for him to get across the Bow River. They returned to Calgary and went in a southerly direction across the Sheep creek and High river. In High river district the "round-up" was also in progress and the cattle were found to have passed the winter much more safely than had been anticipated. The calf crop and condition of the herds were as satisfactory as could be expected. Upon the High river ranches horse breeding is being conducted upon quite an extensive scale and with great success. The country is rolling and dry, and regarded by breeders as exceedingly favorable to the cultivation of size and snariness in young stock. Mr. Burgess also visited Cochran's horse ranch west of the Bow River and his sheep run on the east side, both of which were in a prosperous condition.

SETTLERS AND RANCHERS. Being asked whether he found any serious difficulties between the squatters and lease holders, Mr. Burgess replied that he had heard rumors of such before visiting the country, but after careful inquiry found there was very little foundation for them. In fact, the interests of the leaseholders and settlers were not antagonistic but analogous. All leases issued during the last two years contained a condition that the even sections should be open to homestead and pre-emption entry by actual settlers throughout the ranch country the same as even sections in the railway belt. When such homestead, and pre-emption are taken up the lease ceases to pay rent upon it. The effect of this provision has been to reduce to a minimum the probability of a conflict between settlers and lease holders.

CLASS OF SETTLERS IMPROVING. As to the class of settlers who had come into the country since his previous visit, Mr. Burgess considered them to be of a very desirable kind. The settlement on the west side of the Bow and High rivers, and for a considerable distance up the latter river on both sides was the best he had seen west of Lake Superior, except in the older and better settled portions of the province of Manitoba. These settlers find a good market for their produce in Calgary and, in addition to the cultivation of the land, have erected for themselves houses of a superior class and have stocked their farms with well bred cattle and horses. In fact, in a very short time, they have attained an unusual degree of prosperity. The land lying along the base of the mountains is more broken and less fitted for ordinary agriculture, but exceedingly well adapted for ranching. The streams and springs are plentiful, the water excellent and the rainfall, for the summer, copious. In his last annual report Mr. Burgess suggested that the neighborhood of Calgary should at an early date be utilized by woolen manufacturers for the erection of mills. The number of sheep in the country is rapidly increasing and the stockmen have taken care to introduce such breeds as produce the best quality of wool. With the plentiful water power to be had wherever wool is produced, and the demand which already exists in the settlements on the plains between the Red River and Bow River, it would be surprising if the manufacture of woolen goods did not become almost immediately a very important industry in the valley of the Bow River.

Mr. Burgess also visited Mr. McLeod Stewart's anthracite mines in the mountains, and was shown the working by Mr. Pugh, the manager, a gentleman who has had great experience in coal mining in Pennsylvania. Operations so far have been of a preparatory character, but there is every prospect of a profitable future for this coal, which is equal to any produced in the United States. San Francisco and towns on the Pacific slope will be supplied from this mine, and arrangements are now being for transport.

## An Active Volcano.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 19.—The schooner Dora, from Ounakiska, which arrived here yesterday, brings news that the volcano of Aleutro on the island of Aleutian, one of the Aleutian group, is in a state of eruption. The natives state that the eruptions have been almost constant since the middle of May. Loud explosions occur every few moments. A large quantity of rock is thrown up hundreds of feet into the air and at night numerous streams of lava can be seen coursing down the mountain sides illuminating the whole country around. Earthquake shocks are also frequent.

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The Largest Stock of Lovell's Library, Seaside, Rose Libraries, &c., &c., in the Country, at Ontario Prices.

MUSIC

Vocal and Instrumental—to suit all tastes.

SPORTING GOODS.

Croquet, Base Ball, Lacrosse, &c., for all.

Children's Toys.

Waggons, Balls, and 100 other Fancies, at Sacrifice Figures

We want the Money, and will give the Goods AT BOTTOM PRICES.

C. CLIFFE.



TO THE

PUBLIC

AT

BRANDON

ON JULY 4th

Prof. Orville

AND HIS STAFF

Occupy their Rooms over

Nos. 453, 455 & 457, Main

WINNIPEG.

No expense has been spared to make

pleasant and comfortable. They are

Painted and elegantly furnished, and

with Baths and other Mechanical Methods

Treatment. From that date Patients will

received there.

PROFESSOR ORVILLE and his

are not Travelling Doctors. They locate

themselves permanently in large cities, and

devote their time to specialties and Modes of

Treatment entirely beyond the reach of the ordinary

practitioner. The Professor made a

this Province to make himself acquainted with

its resources, possibilities and its people, and

had no intention of repeating his visit to

point; but having met with so much opposition

from your medical men, who, true to

worse than the dog in the manger, endeavor

to deprive suffering humanity of services which

they feel utterly incompetent to render

themselves, both from lack of facilities and expe-

rience, he has concluded to send one of his

his Doctors to Brandon, every four weeks, so

accordingly they can be consulted.

FREE OF CHARGE

AT THE

GRAND VIEW HOTEL

On FRIDAY, JULY 28th,

From 3 p.m. till 9 p.m.

And SATURDAY, JULY, 29th,

From 9 a.m. till 9 p.m.

PROF. ORVILLE and his Staff will

dread of Patients, suffering from every

stage of disease, and they benefit from

every 100 cases they undertake to treat.

One of your medical men, no matter how

in practice, can claim a title of the

and success that Prof. Orville and his

have.

Do not be humbugged by any

evasions and experimental treatments,

and see us

CONSULTATION FREE

and if there is any chance of your recovery

will tell you so in a straightforward manner.

Do not forget the Place and Date

GRAND-VIEW HOTEL

JULY 28TH & 29TH

Patients taken at one-fourth

to half-price for a few

Weeks.



# MEDICAL HALL,

Rosser Ave. - Brandon.

**Halpin's Sarsaparilla,**  
For the Blood and Skin Diseases so prevalent at this season of the year.  
A SURE REMEDY.

**Halpin's Hair Promoter**  
Counteracts the effect of Alkali Water on the Hair.

**HALPIN'S HORSE AND CATTLE REMEDIES**  
Give perfect satisfaction.

Physicians' Prescriptions  
Furnished by Night by Competent Dispensers.

**N. J. HALPIN,**  
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,  
BRANDON, MAN.

**"EXCELSIOR,"**

Is the Motto of the

**OXBRIDGE ORGAN CO'Y.**

Our instruments are made in the most substantial manner, from the best material that can be had.

THE OXBRIDGE ORGAN

ELEGANT IN DESIGN

AND COMPLETE in every part.

Our organs' reputation is that no inferior instrument has ever been made. They have now been running nearly three years, and always with a long and successful record.

Please call on our agent,

**MR. JOHN ROSS,**

BRANDON,

will be pleased to show you some of our organs.

OXBRIDGE ORGAN MFG CO.

OXBRIDGE, ONT.

**Wyndesdale Stallions.**



WYNDSDALE (Sd) imported from Scotland by J. L. Smith, will be found at the Wyndesdale Stable, 9th Street, Brandon, from 10 o'clock to 12 noon Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. Come when you can. The horses will always be found there, and will be ready to travel.

WYNDSDALE (Sd) leaves his own stable at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, for the Fair at Elm Creek for night, thence to the Fair at 10 o'clock for night Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. Lion's for noon on Wednesday, Jabez Elliott's, Souris on Thursday, Jabez Elliott's, Souris on Friday, General Johnston's, Brandon on Saturday, A. Edmunds' stables, and on Sunday, A. Edmunds' stables, and on Monday, D. McKelvie's stables, until Monday morning. The horses will be found at the Fair at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. The best colts got by any of the above.

J. E. SMITH.

**PIMPLES.** I will mail (free) on receipt of a 2-cent stamp, a box of my **VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, PIMPLES, PATCHES, BLACK HEADS, ETC.**

These extracts are the only life-changers for the skin, and the virtues speak for themselves. A full list of the various ailments cured by these extracts is given in the accompanying circular. Address: J. E. Smith, Brandon, Man.

**BLOOD BITTERS.**

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE  
DIZZINESS,  
DROPSY,  
FLUTTERING  
ACIDITY OF THE HEART,  
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,  
DYSPEPSIA,  
OF THE SKIN,  
AND ALL AFFECTIONS ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD.  
LIVER, KIDNEYS,  
BOWELS OR BLADDER.  
Proprietors.

# BANKRUPT STOCK!

The Largest ever Offered in Brandon!

The Entire Stock of the Estate of

**BOWER, BLACKBURN & PORTER,**

Is now offered to the Public, at

**STRAIGHT  
BANKRUPT  
PRICES.**

The various Lines consist of

Dry Goods  
Groceries,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Hats and Caps,  
Gents' Furnishings,  
Ready Made Clothing,  
Hardware,  
Crockeryware,  
Glassware,  
Stationery,  
Tinware,  
Cordage,  
&c., &c.

The Public have been surfeited with tall talk as to the price at which goods can be bought in Brandon. We shall therefore do no "blowing," but beg respectfully to invite all intending purchasers, before spending money elsewhere, to call at the OLD STAND, Cor. 10th St. and Pacific Ave., and satisfy themselves that no other House can compete with us in Brandon or out of Brandon.

**S. H. BOWER,**  
Agent.

**T. T. ATKINSON**

Going to Stay UNTIL JANUARY.

I leave for the East to-day, to make Fall purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, and in the meantime will continue to Sell all

**SUMMER BOOTS & SHOES**

**AT ACTUAL COST PRICE.**

Not being able to dispose of my business, I am compelled to continue until the Stock is Reduced, and will Sell present Goods, as stated, at Cost.

**A FULL LINE OF  
GROCERIES, &c.**

AT LOWEST FIGURES.

INSPECTION & COMPARISON Solicited

**T. T. ATKINSON,**  
Brandon Boot Store,  
ROSSER AVE.

**HEALTH FOR ALL!  
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.  
THE PILLS**

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the  
**LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.**

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

**THE OINTMENT**

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

**For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds.**

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,  
**78, NEW OXFORD STREET (late 333 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.)**  
And are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 45s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of Medicine Vendors throughout the World.  
Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 78, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

**BUTTER**  
Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

To All Who Intend Building

WE draw your special attention to the new FACTORY that has been fitted up, with a complete set of Woodworking Machinery.

We are now prepared to promptly fill all orders on the shortest notice.

We will constantly keep on hand a stock of Doors, Sash, Frames, Mouldings, Turnings, Scroll Sawing & Brackets made to order. Don't forget the place—South of Rosser Ave., Tenth Street.

Hoping to receive a liberal share of your patronage, we are,

**FORBES & SUTHER.**

**Auction Sale!**

—AT THE—  
**BRANDON REPOSITORY,**  
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1887.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs, Poultry, Rolling Stock and Implements of every description.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday of every month.

Some of the best Farms in the neighborhood for Sale, cheap, and on reasonable terms.

CHAS. FILLING, Auctioneer.

This is the first time any advertising has been done on my account.

I try to get a **Fair Profit.**

I never profess to **SELL GOODS** FOR **Less Than Cost.**

I came here to get a living, and you who wish more must go elsewhere.

**W. H. Hooper.**



